

# The Washington Times

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Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at the Times office or in a discreet manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.  
For the District of Columbia, fair; warmer; southerly winds.

## THE CAUCUS TO-DAY.

They say that a row is very bitter, and a huge dish of it is waiting for the House Democrats to-day. The House conferees have evidently decided that it must be the Senate bill or no tariff legislation, and unless the suspense has not taken the starch out of a majority of the caucus there will be an agreement at once.

The sugar trust has won the fight against the President, the House and the public, and Senator Gorman and his three or four Senate conspirators will place the sugar trust on the Democratic party. The real consolation is that the trust has had difficulty in adjusting the collar this time, while heretofore it has never met with opposition.

Under the operation of the McKinley law the trust, according to Havemeyer's testimony, accumulated \$90,000,000 in the last three years. With the Senate bill its income would be much less than that amount, but the trust is to be compelled to bow to a shamesome conspiracy. If an arrangement yet be made to throw the responsibility of defeating tariff legislation on the Senate it should be done. The country would welcome the party and man who refuse to wear the sugar trust collar.

If no such arrangement seems practicable it is likely that a rider will be attached to one of the appropriation bills amending the new law by repealing the 1-5 cent differential on refined sugar. This would at least be a satisfaction, inasmuch as it would be a direct blow at the trust. So be it, will say every Democratic voter.

## THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The fact that an investigation is to be made into the affairs of our police force should not convey the impression that the entire force is incompetent or corrupt. Generally speaking, Washington has as good police officers as can be found in any large city. There are exceptions, no doubt, to this rule, and the investigation will probably bring them to light and develop corruption and insubordination, but there is no need of indulging spasms of horror until warranted by the evidence.

For years public prostitution has been countenanced and confined within certain limits in this city by the authorities. Whether or not such a method of dealing with vice is justifiable is not the question, but to some extent it affects the proposed investigation because it is claimed that certain officers gave information as to raids on houses of ill-fame, and thereby defeated the object of the law. There are other charges made in connection with this question that will come before the Commissioners which may change their opinions as to the necessity of allowing public prostitution to exist except under regulations that shall demand a license for each prostitute.

No one wants our police force to become a smelling committee to pry into private affairs or invade the premises of individuals except strictly in line of duty as police officers. But they are expected to preserve order, protect property, prevent crime, and execute orders with fidelity and zeal, and such of them as are incapable or unwilling to perform these duties should be summarily dismissed. No worthy officer need fear the investigation.

## LABOR DAY INFLUENCES.

The setting apart of Labor Day as a legal holiday in the District and the several States of the Union was more in recognition of wage-earners as a factor in politics than a desire to benefit labor. Politicians are always eager to stumble over themselves to win votes by labor legislation when it can be done without incurring expense or sacrificing their interests in politics. And they seldom neglect an opportunity to go on record as self-sacrificing martyrs to the cause of labor if it can be accomplished as a free advertisement.

But that makes no difference to wage-earners who devote Labor Day to demonstrating the strength of their organizations by public parades. Their main object is to show to the people that harmony and fellowship prevails in labor circles, and that the growth of that sentiment is constantly increasing.

Labor Day might also be used to good advantage to encourage and strengthen families and improve and extend social relations. Wage-earners, as a rule, find little opportunity for social pleasure except on holidays. Their life is made up of a succession of hours of toil, with little time for any but home enjoyments. Picnics, excursions, family reunions, and similar pleasures seldom fall to their lot, and for lack of such aids for relieving the mind from the dull monotony of a wage-earner's life they become cynical and pessimistic and sometimes see hobgoblins and mountains of trouble where sunshine and happiness really exist.

Contentment is not a creature of wealth, nor can it be made a subject of control, except by the possession of a willing mind. The world is much as we see it through our moods, and if we freely accept and reciprocate friendships and affection there will always be a brightness in even the most humble life. Opportunities for enjoyment are never lacking, but they must be sought for in the companionship of those we love, and not as a commodity to be purchased for dollars and cents. A good reputation and an extended circle of friends will bring more real pleasure than millions in money.

If in the events of life differences have arisen which created unfriendly relations why not employ Labor Day to bring about a reconciliation? It makes no difference who has been at fault or where the blame attaches; friendship is what we want, and the person who can magnanimously forgive is wiser than he who holds a grudge. Use Labor Day to improve personal relations. Let sunshine into

your heart. Open your eyes to the beauties of the world by determining to be on good terms with everybody. It may not add to your wages, but it will bring you happiness that the best wages cannot insure.

## THE NEW ASSESSMENT BILL.

The question of property assessment is important and has given more concern to legislators than almost any other subject of legislation. To defeat the dishonesty of property owners, who often perjure themselves to obtain an undervaluation of property, and to protect small holders from the necessity of paying more than their just proportion of taxation is a problem not easily solved.

In another column *The Times* publishes a plan devised by Mr. C. B. Hemingway, of this city, which deserves a careful reading. It may not be perfect, but it possesses the merit of being unselfish and will attract attention. His method of valuing active property by the income it earns is practical and worthy of adoption, and deals with property that derives no income could be estimated by comparison.

Any system of assessment that depends upon the judgment of assessors without imposing a penalty for undervaluation must of necessity prove defective. The average assessor seldom resists the temptation to be on good terms with wealthy persons, and in that fact may be found a reason for the undervaluation of property belonging to large holders.

The main object now is to protect small property holders, not from overvaluation, but from injustice by the undervaluation of valuable property. When this is done the problem of equitable assessment will have been solved.

Six Augustus Harris and Lady Henry Somerset came over on the same steamer. It is presumed that the titled theatrical manager is entirely cured of any predilection for living pictures to both houses.

Levi P. Morton is in the Alps, presumably getting acclimated for the cold temperature that the anti-Platt men will bring into the New York Republican nominating convention.

If it is true that Miss Pollard is to go on the stage she should immediately secure a candidate Owens for leading man and make a tour of Mr. Breckinridge's district.

"This movement of corn undervalues the market," says a financial exchange. The movement of corn extract has long had the effect of undervaluing other things.

Nat Goodwin proudly announces that he escaped from England without buying a country seat—New York World. Yes, but did Nathaniel have the price?

It is presumed that Mr. Arthur P. Gorman will view the prospects for the day with considerable complacency as he arises this morning.

The late international yacht race seems nothing more than a social bubble-steering game on the British nobility.

This movement against Sunday ball will meet with popular favor if it applies to the baby in the next house.

Mr. Gorman was once a page in the Senate. Mr. Quay intends to go several better and be volumes.

These reports of suicides at the bathing beaches indicate a dying picture craze.

The nomination of Gen. Weaver ought to boom the egg market in the South.

## CURB AND CORRIDOR.

An admirer of Congressman Talbert, of South Carolina, told about him, at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, a story which the statute of limitations will not bar. Talbert's problem, he said, was to beat the venerable and picturesque George Tillman, the brother of the present revolutionary Governor of South Carolina. George Tillman had been in Congress continuously for sixteen years when Talbert undertook to capture the seat. He is bright, witty, and indefatigable, an intelligent worker, and on occasion, a humorous talker; but he had a good many citadels to carry by storm before he could expect anything like success with such a formidable competitor as George Tillman, who felt sure of re-election. Tillman is irascible and dictatorial, and hence his political disaster; for Talbert did make a lodgment this way.

Early in the campaign Talbert met Tillman at Deputy's Cross Roads in Edgewood county, the home of both aspirants. The crowd was one which Tillman had addressed successfully for years and years. Speaking that day he asserted at the idea of his possible defeat, spoke sarcastically of the ambition of young men, etc. During parts of the speech he was carried away with a torrent, and he uttered the "whirlwind" of his speech, and he several times vaulted into the air and came down with his heels on the platform with tremendous emphasis.

When the storm was over Talbert got up quietly and opened his jacket pot like this: "Mr. Chairman, etc. Once upon a time a hunting party was organized in a certain section of this State, among the invited being an Irishman. He was placed at a 'stand' to take his chances on the deer, and the 'august' buck did come along in due time, taking fence, knobs, logs, hedges, etc., in the most fascinating burlesque the Irishman ever saw.

"At night on the home stretch the ill luck of the day was mentioned, no one having seen the deer. Talbert, who was sitting next to him, said: 'Oh, but I did, said Sir Patrick. "Get a shot?" "No."

"Oh, well, I never saw um well till he was out of sight, and besides, what was the use of killin' the ignorant when he was jumping himself to death just as fast as the devil let him?"

Talbert captured the audience by this pat illustration of his opponent's acrobatic oratorical methods, and subsequently made it a long and wide enough to land him in the Capitol.

## Brakes Didn't Work.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—An accident that caused much excitement occurred this morning at the St. Pancras station in this city. The Scotch express train arrived in the station at 6:30 a. m. Instead of slowing up, the train dashed ahead and overtook the buffer-stops at the end of the rails. The forward portion of the train, including a Pullman car, was wrecked and nineteen passengers were injured. The engine driver and stoker had a marvelous escape from death. The accident was due to an unexplained failure of the brakes to work.

## Receiving Distinguished Visitors.

ELKINS, W. Va., Aug. 12.—His eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, and Bishop Foley, of Detroit, arrived to-day over the West Virginia Central from Bedford Springs to visit Hon. Henry G. Davis, S. B. Elkins, and R. G. Kerekes at their country homes here. Mr. Kerekes is one of the leading members of the Catholic Church. It is probable that the distinguished guests will remain here several days.

## CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

The hope is general about the Senate that the present will be the last week of the session. This is based upon the belief that the tariff bill will be disposed of in some way early in the week, and with the tariff out of the way, final adjournment can be brought about at almost any time.

None of the appropriation bills, with the exception of the sundry civil and the general deficiency, are yet to be acted upon by the Senate. The House, and these two are in such an advanced stage in conference that a day or two more work would probably suffice to put them both in shape to be sent to the President.

The Chinese treaty is the only other business that could hold Congress for a day, and this is also in condition to be taken up and voted upon at to-day's session. When the Senate adjourned on Friday, after giving the greater part of the day to the treaty, there was a unanimous understanding that the Senate should go into executive session on Monday immediately after the reading of the Journal for the purpose of taking a vote upon the treaty. It was also understood that the morning should be devoted to further debate.

The order of business for the morning hour to-day, presumably after the treaty shall have passed upon, will be that of Chandler's resolution for the investigation of the Alabama elections.

After that all is uncertain, and there is no pre-arranged programme for the entire week. Almost everything will depend upon the action of the House on the tariff bill, but whatever that action may be, it can be counted upon as quite certain that the two remaining appropriation bills, the Civil Service bill, and the bill for the relief of the Chinese, will receive final attention some time during the week.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill has already been largely disposed of, and it is not probable that much more time will be spent upon it. The conference committee on the general deficiency bill was in session all day yesterday, notwithstanding it was Sunday, and it will be in shape for early presentation to both houses.

If, therefore, the House should decide to accept the Senate amendments to the tariff bill the Senate could be prepared to suspend proceedings on Monday, and the House could then proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill. If the House should decide upon the opposite course there is no saying what might happen in the Senate. The tariff is engrossing the attention of the House, and it is so far no programme whatever for the week.

There are no end of people in the West who think Hon. Richard Olney, Attorney General of the United States, is a very capable man, and quite a number have sent petitions to the House of Representatives asking for his impeachment for the commission of divers alleged crimes. In the room of the Committee on the Judiciary there is a good-sized collection of these, almost all introduced by request by Congressmen who hope sincerely that they will be presented to the Senate.

One of these gentlemen said the other day, "I believe in the right of petition and I do not believe in denying it, and for that reason I introduced the petition. I believe that heaven's sake don't let anything cause you to think I am in sympathy with such a cause, I am not decidedly so."

The latest of these petitions to arrive is one with over 10,000 signatures, making a total of almost as great diameter as a telegraph pole. It was presented by Congressman Bryan.

There was a funny story about yesterday about the tariff bill to the effect that Chairman Wilson had not carefully concealed in his pocket a card that he had sent to everybody. At any rate the story about its not being in the House amused several members of that body considerably.

Where else is it? asked one Democratic member of the House. "Well, it is in the custody of the House," replied the Maine statesman, very positively.

"That reminds me of an amusing story in my legal career," was the reply. "I was once talking to a prisoner in his cell, having been summoned unexpectedly to defend him. After he had gone over the details of the crime and related all the circumstances connected with it, I said to him: 'Why, my dear fellow, they can't send you to jail on those facts.'"

"Well," he replied, dejectedly, "perhaps not, but I'm certainly there now."

To-day is probably to be the best "District Day" in the House this session, and Chairman Olney, who is expected to be in the House, will make a vigorous effort to secure action on several bills of importance, one of them being that for the establishment of a circulating library for the District.

There is a rumor that there will be a large attendance at the House for the caucus on the tariff bill, a quorum may be kept during the day, or for several hours, at least.

## CLOSED TIGHT AS CLAMS.

Speak-easies and Sunday Bars All Shut as a Result of the Exposure in The Times.

The exposure in *The Times* of the alleged short-comings of some of the members of the police department was discussed throughout the city yesterday and created a profound sensation. The opinion was generally expressed that nothing short of the most searching investigation will satisfy the public.

An extended tour by a *Times* representative in the district where "speak-easies" have abounded and Sunday bars have been in full blast for months without interruption, disclosed that not one of them was open at this time. The exposure of the "speak-easy" with a large concern in South Washington where a rushing business has been done on Sundays for a long time, to the great annoyance of the law-abiding citizens of the neighborhood.

While it is not charged that the majority of the members of the police department have been guilty of wrongdoing, evidence of bad practice by some of the policemen are being revealed on every hand.

One of the officers who is now said to be posing as a model of good behavior for the benefit of his colleagues, is said to be a "speak-easy" man, and is said, recently caught by two of his colleagues coming out of a house of ill-fame on Maryland avenue, when it was supposed by his superior officers that he was on duty. The same man, it is said, has frequently reported his colleagues to the sergeant for loitering in shops or at their homes, and while it was of no advantage to him to do so, the result was that the offender would get mulcted to the tune of \$5 or \$10.

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Everything moved along in a satisfactory manner, but both parties, until one of the unfortunate saloon-keeper happened to let the door slam in the policeman's face. The policeman then and there swore to be revenged, and he set out to get even with the proprietor. It was but a little while until he reported that liquor was being sold on the premises. The policeman at first requested to be allowed to take a prominent part in the raid, but when the squad to which he had been assigned reached the house his courage forsook him and he fell back of the line of his command. He was seized by the controller by his sergeant and forced into the front rank, where he took a good part in the raid. The policeman was so pleased with his experience on that occasion that he has been in almost every raid that has taken place since that time.

## Death of a Skilled Specialist.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12.—Dr. Julius Wolfenstein, who had attained prominence as an eye, ear and throat specialist, died to-day. He was born in Poland, and was a native of the National Jewish Orphan Asylum.

## SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The Dolphin is fully equipped and ready to weigh anchor. Secretary Herbert and Miss Herbert will probably not start on their cruise until Wednesday. They expect to be gone about a month, visiting Newport, Buzzard's Bay, and other Atlantic resorts.

As the Washington Star has reported, Secretary Herbert stopped over at Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga. Miss Brown, the daughter of ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, is stopping at the same place. The Secretary's visit revives the story, which has been before circulated, that he is engaged to Miss Brown, who is one of the handsomest and wealthiest young ladies in the South.

A delightful entertainment in the nature of an informal dinner was given last Wednesday evening at the Richmond by Lieut. Naoki Miyako, of the Japanese navy, and attached to the legation. The guests of honor were Mr. Sio Nemoto, special commissioner of labor to Brazil, Guatemala, and Nicaragua from the department of foreign affairs. The dinner was a charming one in every respect. The other guests present were Mr. Durham White Stevens, controller; Mr. K. Nakayama, chancellor, and Dr. Shohaku Nishio. Mrs. Miyako was the only lady of the party.

An elaborate dinner of six courses was given Saturday evening at the Normandie by William L. Cabell, principal of the Normandie Institute. The brilliant salutes to the guests and a fine menu made the affair a most enjoyable one. The guests of honor were Count and Countess Piolo Caselli. The other guests present were Mrs. Cabell, Senator Blanchard and Mr. Clifton B. Brockbridge, minister to Russia.

News has been received in Washington of the arrival in San Francisco of United States Treasurer Daniel Nash Morgan and Mr. L. H. Bunt, assistant cashier. Mr. Burton Doyle, Mr. George H. Smith, of the Secretary's Office, and Mr. J. H. Smith, of the Treasury, were highly entertained by the Mystic Shrine, who were then holding a convocation at Salt Lake.

Ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson, of Maryland, and family who are making a tour of Europe are at present at Carlsbad, Austria. Mr. Jackson has not been in good health for some time but is now better. They will sail for home on October 3 and are expected in Washington about two weeks later.

Gen. and Mrs. Schofield are at Bar Harbor and have been the guests of honor at a series of entertainments. At a recent dinner given in their honor at Sorrento by Chief Justice of the National Capital to demand of Congress such legislation as will give immediate relief. Nationalization of the currency, land, transportation, communication, and all public monopolies should be demanded; also reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production, the unabridged right of combination, and the repeal of all laws and regulations that tend to the oppression of the masses.

It likewise shall be demanded that the unemployed be given employment by the public authorities; that silver and gold be coined free and without limit at a ratio of 16 to 1; that the people be given the right of direct legislation through initiative and referendum in connection with imperative mandate; that compulsory education be enforced on all children under sixteen years of age; that books, clothing, and meals be furnished free when necessary; that employment of children of school age and of girls in occupations detrimental to health or morality be prohibited; and that the convalescent law be abolished.

Mr. S. A. Woodward and daughter are spending the summer at Berkeley, where they will be joined later in the summer by their daughter, Miss Woodward, who will leave this city shortly for Cape Springs.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McDoo will leave Monday evening for the Adirondack Mountains, where he will be joined by Mrs. McDoo, who has been spending the summer at Magnolia, near Boston.

Mrs. Beamy, wife of Lieut. L. L. Beamy, naval aide to Secretary Herbert, is spending the summer at Goshen, Va., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen Brewster, of New York.

Col. and Mrs. W. Winthrop still remain in Washington at their comfortable home on I street. Later in the summer they will go away, but as yet have made no plans.

Miss Blanche Mattingly will spend her vacation at Bath Beach, on Long Island Sound. Miss Mattingly will be joined by her sister, Miss Mattingly, who will be visiting Judge Marmaduke Dent in Grafton, W. Va.

Mrs. H. P. Gerard and Miss Agnes Gerard left Thursday to spend several weeks at Manhattan, N. J., as the guests of Mrs. Ella S. Pearce.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Boyd, of Petersburg, Va., are visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Libbey, No. 301 Thirteenth street southwest.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis will leave this morning for New York for London to spend a week or ten days.

Miss Shepard, daughter of Capt. Shepard, of the Army, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Perkins, wife of Lieut. Perkins.

Major William P. Hall will leave in a few days for Deer Park, Md., to join Mrs. Hall, who is stopping there.

Major Parker and wife will leave the Soldiers' Home on the 15th instant to visit their son at West Point.

Claude M. Johnson, chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has joined his family at Asbury Park.

Chief Constructor Hichborn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hichborn will leave the city about the 15th for Boston.

Senator and Mrs. Davis gave an impromptu affair Tuesday evening last in honor of Mr. Geoffrey Stein.

Miss Pearl Fitch is the guest of Mrs. Seymour Wright, of Park Place, Washington Grove.

Mrs. Adams and Miss Grace Adams, of Baltimore, are now at the Richmond for a short visit.

T. W. Howard and Miss Florence Howard are guests at the Brown Villa at Cape May.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyman are spending the month of August at Cape May.

President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle spent the Sabbath quietly at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will W. Carlisle leave to-day for their home in Chicago.

Mrs. Hattie Taylor is visiting Miss Blanche Wagner at Hagerstown.

Mrs. J. S. Tomlinson is visiting friends in Louisville, N. C.

Mrs. John J. Hemphill will return to-day to Chester, S. C.

Mr. Rush Shippen, of Washington, is now in Paris.

Split the Tug in Two.

BESTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—The steamer Puritan, of the Chicago, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Transportation Company, ran into the tug Richmond and split her in two. She was coming into the harbor and was running close to the wharf at an unusual rate of speed when she struck the tug, which was just leaving the dock. The captain and his crew got off onto the river bridge safely, but the tug was wrecked. It appears to be the Puritan's fault, and they will probably be compelled to stand the loss, which is about \$2,500.

Tracked by Bloodhounds.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 12.—Thomas W. O'Hanran, a prominent merchant of this city, was murdered by an unknown negro at a late hour last night. Robbery was the motive for the crime. The murderer escaped, but bloodhounds were placed on his track and the report reached here to-night that he had been surrounded several miles from here and was being pursued by a large party of men. He will be lynched certainly if caught.

Negro Democratic Convention.

The Washington delegation to the convention of the National Negro Democratic Association, which is to be held in Indianapolis, has just left for that city. The delegation is headed by C. H. J. Taylor, recorder of deeds for the District.

## 'WEALERS WILL COME BACK

Declared They Will Return One Hundred Thousand Strong.

## PERFECTED AN ORGANIZATION

Constitution Drafted and Signed By Hundreds of Industrials—Officers Elected; Some to Remain Here Permanently, Others to Recruit Their Forces.

All the branches of the commonwealth army in this vicinity have been consolidated into a single organization, and for the future will co-operate in a campaign for the good of the cause of industrial reform. The army has adopted a constitution, elected officers, laid plans for future operations, and the main body will now go away, according to the officers' statements, leaving behind but a small number of chosen representatives to look after the common interest.

The organization was effected on the 9th of August, at which time the constitution was subscribed to by every man within reach who acknowledged allegiance to the commonwealth banner, and it is expected that within the coming six months the order will be perfected in every State and Territory in the Union. A copy of the constitution has been secured by *The Times*. A brief synopsis of the main features follows:

"The organization shall be known as the 'Industrial Army Co-operative Commonwealth of the United States,' and shall consist of an unlimited number of regiments, companies, and members, who shall be American citizens, or such as have declared their intention to become such.

OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.  
"The object of the army is to preserve peace, to educate the masses to a proper use of the ballot, to provide a commissary for clothing and feeding its members, to prepare a model of a nation, and to secure the employment of the National Capital to demand of Congress such legislation as will give immediate relief.

Nationalization of the currency, land, transportation, communication, and all public monopolies should be demanded; also reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production, the unabridged right of combination, and the repeal of all laws and regulations that tend to the oppression of the masses.

It likewise shall be demanded that the unemployed be given employment by the public authorities; that silver and gold be coined free and without limit at a ratio of 16 to 1; that the people be given the right of direct legislation through initiative and referendum in connection with imperative mandate; that compulsory education be enforced on all children under sixteen years of age; that books, clothing, and meals be furnished free when necessary; that employment of children of school age and of girls in occupations detrimental to health or morality be prohibited; and that the convalescent law be abolished.

POWERS OF OFFICERS TO BE MAINTAINED.  
The officers of the organization and the mode of procedure. In furtherance of the objects are provided. Provision is made for maintaining a force of officers in Washington, as well as for effecting organizations elsewhere, and the constitution concludes with:

ARTICLE II. "This army pledges its unquestioned support to the political party that shall adopt its principles as the nearest approach to them, and it shall be the duty of every member to cast his vote for that party, failure to do so being sufficient grounds for expulsion. The party to be supported shall be selected by a vote of the entire army through the referendum."

Officers, who shall serve three months, have been chosen, and are as follows: Major general, E. J. Jeffries, of Seattle, Wash.; brigadier general, J. C. Carroll, of Indiana; secretary, S. D. Mattos, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, A. S. Diggs, Washington, D. C.; and the following general officers for the various States: Montana, William Hogan, Butte; Oregon, Gen. Schaffner, Portland; Idaho, Paddy Burke, Wallace; Utah, Gen. W. L. Carter, Salt Lake City; Nevada, Charles Clark, Minneapolis; Texas, John W. Primrose, Kansas; Gen. Clements, Ohio; David Hankin, Cleveland; Nebraska, H. Cohen, Omaha; Iowa, T. B. Daly, Des Moines.

THE ARMY AT ARMY, NOT NET GOOD-DEED.  
"The army will now leave Washington," said "Gen. Jeffries, "but it will come again next year, and if Congress be not then in session, we shall ask President Cleveland to call it together in extra session. We will have a hundred thousand strong, for we mean to organize for it, and not a single brigade or regiment or company will enter Washington until they are all ready to go."

The armies that have been here are already consolidated, and they will become missionaries; and when it is considered that there are 4,000,000 of people in this country unemployed, it must be apparent that it will not be hard to get 100,000 to march on Washington.

"Our mission will be peace, and we will ask Congress, by means of the political party that shall adopt its principles, to give the unemployed something to do. If presented to Congress by 100,000 men in a body I think it will receive some attention."

PAID FOR LACK OF CONCENTRATION.  
The present movement has been a failure simply because it lacked concentration. The army was broken up into fragments and lost its influence. The influence we have is in our numbers.

There will be but a small force left in Washington—not more than fifteen or twenty—but we shall continue to be represented here until the army comes back.

It is stated that the organization at present centered in Washington will soon be dissipated. It is the intention of the "officers" to disperse the main force as rapidly as possible, and to encourage the army to be expedited at present by the municipal authorities.

## THINNING THEIR RANKS.

Sixty-five California Wealers Started Toward Their Homes Last Night.

The commonwealthers encamped on the Observatory grounds, at the foot of Twenty-third street northwest, had anything but a comfortable time of it yesterday, on account of the copious rainfall in the early morning. They were without shelter, and but few had even a blanket to lie upon. They huddled under the trees, and some took refuge in a shed belonging to F. C. Chandler. They were in the main inclined to be philosophical, however, and were making the best of the situation. They were provided with bread, meat, potatoes and beans, with a few pickles for sauce, and, in fact, in that past, but they will not return to the city.

The Rev. B. M. Seymour, of the Fifth Congregational Church, corner of Eighth and I streets northeast, preached at the camp yesterday afternoon to a very respectful, attentive audience that evidenced its appreciation of the kindly service. Brief addresses were also made by Mrs. H. M. Goff, John W. Matich, and others, and Mr. Matich also gave an illustrated lecture on the Scriptures. Mrs. Goff was accompanied by Mrs. Cowall, both ladies being members of the Frances Willard W. C. T. U.

"Water of the home of Harbin, of the Seattle contingent, addressed the audience, declaring his respect for religion and the Word of God, and expressing the belief that the wrongs of the people could eventually be righted through the mercy and justice of the Almighty Ruler of the universe.

Gen. Jeffries made a semi-business speech, in which he explained the purposes of the army, gave a list of its followers, and made some special counsel to those who were about to take their departure for their homes.

Sixty-five of the Californians left over the